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not enough to frame a respectable apology for their own indifference to its claims, or even to suspect themselves of being seriously wrong or deficient on the subject. And yet not a few among them, especially those least informed, *imagine* they understand it very well; they know not enough about it to be distinctly conscious of their own ignorance! We say this far "more in sorrow than in anger;" but their long and inexcusable neglect of such a theme and such a cause, calls for rebuke. Every minister of Christ might have, and ought to have, the spirit, if not the knowledge, of Titus Coan on this subject; and, if all in Christendom had, how soon would wars cease forever from every Christian land.

LONDON PEACE SOCIETY.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE LATE ANNUAL MEETING IN LONDON.

The President, CHARLES HINDLEY, Esq., M. P., said, in opening the exercises, Many worldlings ridicule the persons who entertain our views on this war as "amiable theorists;" but I am still of opinion, that we are perfectly in the right, and that ultimately we shall be admitted to be so by the universal opinion of the country. I think a budget of \$445,000,000, and a sacrifice of life, up to this period, of nearly half a million of human beings, *ought* to convince the people of the horrid character of the war to which we are at present committed. In the face of every discouragement, I think we should adhere to the principle, that war is sinful; and our efforts should be directed to indoctrinating the public mind with this principle, without contending against the specific policy of statesmen. The Peace Society may be in a minority at present; but our numbers will certainly increase in proportion to the time which the war is continued; and the ultimate result will be a deeper horror of war. I believe this effect will be produced by the inconveniences and injury which the war must inflict on the whole community.

THE REPORT was orally given by the Secretary, REV. HENRY RICHARD, in a very effective form. As published in the *Herald of Peace*, it is a rich and able document, from which we give such extracts as our limits will allow, with headings of our own.

POPULAR VIEWS OF THE PRESENT WAR AT ITS COMMENCEMENT. — It must be admitted, that this country committed itself, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the great majority of the people, to the hazards of a great European war of indefinite extent and duration. The outbreak of hostilities was everywhere hailed with gratulation and rejoicing, as an event sure to redound to the honor of England, and fraught with inestimable advantages to mankind at large. The course of justice was to be vindicated. The liberty of the nations was to be established on a sure basis. New fields were to be opened for the triumph of a pure form of Christianity. Our naval and military supremacy was so indisputable, that our splendid armaments had only to show themselves in the Baltic and Black Seas, to insure the instant downfall of the enemy's boasted citadels, and compel him, with his power broken, and his pride humiliated, to sue for such terms of peace as British generosity might be disposed to dictate. The right was assumed to be so infallibly on our side, that the blessing of Heaven could not fail to wait upon our banners. This spirit of boundless self-confidence was universal.

The press denounced the slightest doubt of immediate success as treason to our country, if not blasphemy against God. Statesmen of high character and honorable name, met to exult with Bacchanalian celebration over victories not yet won. Elaborate justifications of war in general, and emphatic eulogies of this war in particular, resounded from a thousand pulpits throughout the land, accompanied with vehement denunciations of the doctrines and advocates of peace. The voice of reason, the lessons of experience, the suggestions of religious humility, were drowned in a passionate tumult of popular excitement.

In the midst, however, of this national paroxysm, the Peace Society did not shrink from lifting its almost solitary voice in accents of admonition and rebuke. It dared to remind the country, that there were other things in war beside glory; that it involved the wholesale destruction of human life — the waste of human property — the agony and desolation of human hearts — the searing of human souls — and the blighting and brutalizing of the human conscience. And now what were the warnings of prudence, are converted into the facts of history, with this difference only, that the reality has far surpassed what the gloomiest imagination had dared to prognosticate.

THE ACTUAL RESULTS THUS FAR. — Scarcely eighteen months have elapsed since the war began; and what do we find? We find, according to the calculations of those who may be assumed to know, that at least four hundred thousand human lives have perished by the sword, by pestilence and famine. We find that, on a moderate estimate, two hundred millions of money, (\$1,000,000,000) wrung from the capital, commerce, and toiling industry of Europe, have been expended in spreading havoc and devastation over the face of the earth. We find a succession of such scenes of carnage, and horror, and unutterable misery, presented to the eye, as have made all Europe shudder and sicken at the contemplation. We find such an amount of anguish and desolation spread through myriads of hearts and homes, in this and other countries, as baffles all computation. We find an addition of thirty-five millions (\$175,000,000,) to our own national taxation in one year, and that at a time when the necessities of life are dearer, when the returns of trade are smaller, and when our future prospects are becoming daily more overcast with gloom. And, worse than all, we find the moral effects of the war becoming deplorably manifest in a hardness of heart, a recklessness of human suffering, a gloating exultation over the miseries of others, a passionate desire for revenge, and an open contempt for the forbearing and merciful spirit of the gospel, even on the part of some of its professed teachers, which have startled not a few serious minds who had not previously considered the question, and compelled them to inquire, if a system productive of such pernicious results, can be other than altogether and incurably evil. And at the end of all this we find that, so far from having settled the points in dispute, or attained the object we professed to have at heart, there is at this moment more vagueness and indecision, — a more utter absence of all definite and intelligible aim, and more uncertainty as to the issue and results of the war, — than at any time since we embarked in the sinister enterprise.

LABORS OF THE SOCIETY DURING THE YEAR. — The Committee had to steer between the opposite extremes of timidity and rashness. To suppress their testimony against war amid the actual clash of arms, would have been a cowardly desertion of their post in the very hour of peril; while, on the other hand, there was real danger, by unwise and untimely activity, of greatly exasperating the evil they were anxious to allay. There are undoubtedly in the life of nations, as of individuals, seasons of morbid excitement, of moral intoxication, which must be allowed partly to subside before you can reach either the reason or the conscience.

CIRCULATION OF PEACE PUBLICATIONS. —After long and anxious deliberation, the Society's Committee resolved to spend their chief strength, so unfavorable was the popular mind in most parts of the country to holding public meetings with success, in circulating publications in the form of Pamphlets, Periodicals, Tracts, Handbills, Placards, &c. With so much zeal was this done, that a committee in Manchester alone "distributed more than 54,000 Pamphlets and Tracts," some of them large enough for small volumes, in the vicinity of that great manufacturing centre.

Meanwhile the Committee in London were anxiously engaged in preparing a succession of publications adapted to the circumstances of the times. Some of these merit special mention. Towards the end of October, when the war mania was at its climax, the public mind was startled by a letter from Mr. John Bright, — bold, eloquent, indignant — denouncing the war in unequivocal terms as unnecessary and unjust. It would be difficult to describe the storm of obloquy which this production brought down upon the head of its courageous author. But the Peace Conference Committee, believing that the letter was founded on impregnable truth, determined to publish an edition, accompanied with notes, verifying and illustrating, by copious extracts from official documents, every one of the positions advanced by Mr. Bright. This pamphlet was extensively circulated throughout the country, producing a marked impression upon the minds of many who had the candor and the courage impartially to examine it, and remains to this day, your Committee venture to affirm, if not unanswerable, most certainly unanswered.

Your Committee observed with the deepest regret, among certain classes of religious persons, whose character they highly esteem, a disposition if not openly to justify the war, at least to ignore the question of its justice or injustice, on the assumption, that in any case it would turn out to the furtherance of the gospel. To meet this condition of mind they prepared a Tract, entitled "Does War help Christianity?" designed to show by a copious induction of facts from history, that every war which has taken place in Europe, from the time of the Protestant Reformation to the present, so far from having helped, has, on the contrary, hindered the progress of Christianity to an incalculable extent. Considerable efforts have been made to bring this production under the attention of the classes for whom it was specially designed. It has been stitched up with some of the most popular religious periodicals, and has been distributed in great numbers among those who have attended the recent anniversaries of Missionary and other Societies held in London.

Amid many other publications, they have issued, the Committee would specify only one other, and that is, a "History of the Origin of the War, drawn from Parliamentary documents," recently published, in the circulation of which they do very earnestly solicit the assistance of their friends, as they believe this pamphlet, consisting mainly of a simple record of historical facts, is eminently adapted to disabuse the public mind of the prejudices and delusions by which it has been so grievously misled on this subject.

Altogether the publications issued during the year amount to 400,000, many of them being large pamphlets, which, if they had been published in a different form, would have made volumes of considerable size. What effect this copious stream of Peace literature may have produced on the public mind, it would be impossible to estimate with any accuracy. The Committee have abundant and unquestionable evidence, that they were not without effect, and contributed, it is believed, in no inconsiderable degree, in conjunction with other causes, to produce that altered and soberer tone of

public feeling in regard to the war which is now perceptible every where, except in the columns of the newspapers. Other influences have, no doubt, been at work to the same result. Not the least important of these is the noble and resolute stand made, both in and out of Parliament, by Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, and a few other kindred spirits, who, with a courage of a far higher and rarer kind than that of the battle-field, have dared in the cause of truth and humanity to brave a mistaken public opinion, unmoved by the loss of popularity, the desertion and reproach of former friends, and unmeasured insult and abuse from almost the whole press of the country. Events have also taught eloquent lessons, tending to cool the warlike ardor of the community. The appalling scenes of horror and misery that have been witnessed on the blood-stained fields of the Crimea, in the trenches before Sebastopol, on the middle passage between Balaklava and Scutari, and in those "miles of agony" stretched along the shores of the Bosphorus, have revolted the hearts of the humane, and effectually "stripped off the paint and gilding" from the face of war. The advanced price of provisions at home, the enormous increase of our taxation, the derangement of our foreign commerce, and the universal depression of our domestic trade, have slowly brought conviction to many minds, that war is a costly and perilous game to play, and induced a far graver estimate of its contingencies than prevailed twelve months ago. The utter disappointment of the hopes pertinaciously cherished by many in the face of all reasons and probability, as to the effects of the present conflict, on the condition of the oppressed nationalities of Europe, has also helped to cool down much of the enthusiasm by which the war clamor was formerly fed.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AND LECTURES.—About the month of February, it was felt that the time had come when the friends of peace should begin a bolder line of action, and again appeal, by a series of lectures and public meetings, to what they hoped was a somewhat improved state of public opinion. The initiative in this course is due to the faith and courage of our friends at Manchester. From the time when the attempt to crush Mr. Bright for his anti-war sentiments was defeated in that city, it was determined to take a stronger and more aggressive course. A series of meetings have been held there, first in the Conference Rooms, and when these became too small for the numbers seeking admittance, in the Town Hall, where the war in its origin, effects, and probable consequences, has been dissected with a skill and boldness which have produced a deep and constantly augmenting impression on the public mind. In addition to which, the Conference Committee at Manchester have secured the valuable and efficient services of Mr. George Thompson, who has delivered lectures on the war in many of the boroughs in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in other parts of the north, everywhere to crowded audiences, and in the great majority of instances with marked acceptance and success, though in some places the war party have carried resolutions adverse to the objects of the meeting.

Between twenty and thirty towns, like Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield and Birmingham, are expressly mentioned as having been visited by Mr. T. In the Midland Counties, and other parts of England farther west and south, Rev. ARTHUR O'NEIL, JOSEPH STURGE, Esq., SAMUEL BOWLY, Esq., ROBERT CHARLETON, and others, pursued a similar course, and must in all have diffused a very large amount of right information and influence on the subject. The same was done to some extent "in London and its neighborhood;" while in Wales, where the way was more fully open from the first

Rev. WILLIAM STOKES, the Society's zealous, able and efficient Lecturer, visited a large number of towns with acceptance and success.

ONE CASE OF SUCCESS. — Your committee rejoice in having to report one single triumph of their principles, at the very moment when Europe is enveloped in the flames of war. In the last Report, they referred to efforts they had made during the preceding year, in conjunction with the American Peace Society, to secure a recognition of the principle of international arbitration, in the new treaty then being negotiated between this country and the United States. Since then that Treaty has been concluded; and when it was made public, the Committee were glad to find that an article had been introduced, embodying, in its fullest form, and almost in the very words they have been accustomed to use, a provision for referring all matters of dispute that may hereafter arise between the two Governments on the subjects negotiated in the Treaty, to the judgment of impartial arbitrators, and binding both parties to abide by their decision. Your Committee are determined, whenever the present unhappy war is brought to a close, to spare no efforts — in which they hope to be sustained by the whole strength of the Peace party, not only in this country, but in Europe, and throughout the world — to induce the high contracting powers to provide in the new treaties that must be concluded between them, for the solution of their differences by this appeal to reason and justice, in place of the brutal arbitrament of the sword.

A HIGHER CLASS OF PUBLICATIONS ON PEACE. — During the course of the past year the attention of the Committee was directed to a project for preparing and publishing a new series of works of a superior order, in which the whole question of Peace and War, in its various and manifold aspects, but more especially as it rests on the impregnable basis of Christian truth, should be presented to the public in a form somewhat more attractive than the ordinary publications of the Society. A special fund has been opened for this purpose; and though the sum contributed is not yet sufficient to warrant the Committee in commencing an enterprise which must necessarily involve a considerable outlay, they are far from relinquishing the design. They firmly believe that the present crisis, so far from being unfavorable to such a scheme, would greatly conduce to its success. The horror and disgust excited in the hearts of multitudes by the manner in which the incurable folly and brutality of war have been laid bare during the present conflict, will incline them, it may be confidently presumed, to enquire with a more serious and impartial mind than they have heretofore done, whether there be any ground of justice, reason, or religion, by which a system so anomalous in itself, and so prolific of crime and misery to the world, can be vindicated and upheld.

CONDUCT OF CHRISTIAN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND TOWARDS THIS WAR. — There is one other point to which the Committee would advert, not in a spirit of censoriousness, but with the utmost tenderness and respect, though also indeed with profound sorrow and regret; and that is the tone that has been taken in regard to this war by the Christian pulpit and the religious press. They acknowledge, indeed, with pleasure and gratitude, that a considerable number (probably a larger number than could have been found during any former war in our national history) both of the clergy of the established Church and of the ministers of different dissenting communions, have honorably vindicated their character as the ambassadors of the Prince of Peace. But, alas! the great majority have eagerly lent their voices to swell the tide of warlike passion. The anomaly is, indeed, inexplicable. It is admitted on all hands, that when Christianity shall attain its universal

triumph, it must of necessity abolish all war. But surely Christianity will abolish nothing then that it sanctions and approves now. And how, it may be fairly asked, is Christianity to attain this universal ascendancy? Is there any way in which a Christian principle, or a Christian truth, can acquire dominion in the world, except as it becomes embodied in the convictions and practice of Christian men? But if the church of Christ is found foremost to pronounce its emphatic approval, and to proclaim its eloquent admiration of that species of heroism whose chief title to glory arises from its hardihood and success in human slaughter; if "the very God of peace" is constantly invoked in the spirit and language of paganism, as "the God of battles," and besought to mingle with, and inspire by his presence, the murderous fray of human fratricide; if the professed ministers of Christ, at the height of a fierce national excitement, instead of employing their influence to allay the fever of malignant passion, and to rebuke the cry for blood, are to exert their utmost ingenuity to explain away the plain meaning of their Master's words, that they may be made to harmonize with the spirit and practices of war; if the statues of deceased warriors, on which their sanguinary exploits are emblazoned in pompous and admiring phrase, are to be placed in ostentatious prominence, in the very temples dedicated to the worship of the Prince of Peace;—if thus the demon of war finds its securest asylum behind the altars of God, and its most strenuous defenders among the servants of the sanctuary, how in such a case are the pacific principles of Christianity to acquire the predicted ascendancy by which it will utterly abolish war? Not by such means as these, we may be confidently assured, will this phantom of cruelty and blood be driven from the hearts and habitations of humanity. Oh! when will the Church of Christ, instead of being the patron and apologist of war, conscious of her real function as one who has to proclaim the truce of God to the nations, come forth clothed in true spiritual dignity, to confront this great iniquity in the name and with the authority of her Master, and dare to arraign it, not in mild and mitigated phrase, as a misfortune, or a mysterious dispensation of Providence, but as the unmixed offspring of human wickedness, as a manifest crime before God, as the blackest treason against the Sovereignty of her Divine Lord, who is emphatically the Prince of Peace?

WITH WHAT FEELINGS THE FRIENDS OF PEACE MAY REVIEW THEIR COURSE.—In closing their Report, the Committee would exhort their friends to bear with calm and resolute constancy whatever reproach they may incur by a loyal adherence to their principles. They feel convinced that the day is not far distant when they will be able to look back with unmingled satisfaction to the firmness with which they refused to yield their convictions before a momentary gust of unpopular reason. Nay, is not that time already come? Do not the friends of peace even now begin to reap the rewards of a good conscience? As they look upon the scene of desolation this war has produced around them—the horrors which beset the past—the gloomy prognostics that becloud the future—is it not some relief to be able to say, we have no part or lot in this matter? Not by our assistance or consent has this flood of barbarism and misery been let loose to inundate the nations. Our hands are not stained with the innocent blood that has been shed in this conflict. No clamor of ours helped to consign to a pining and premature death the thousands of our poor countrymen, who, in the flush and vigor of early manhood, perished in solitary agony in the swamps of Bulgaria, and on the shores of the Bosphorus. The wailing voice of the widow and the fatherless, that rises piercingly to heaven from hundreds of British homes, conveys to our ears no accent of reproach. And though we are upbraided with want of patriotism, we have the satisfaction of knowing that it was not by our counsel, or with our connivance, that our country was hurried into an enterprise

which has already proved fraught with humiliation and disaster, which at this moment places her destinies in ignoble and almost helpless dependence upon the capricious will of another, and which opens before us a future full of hazardous and terrible possibilities, which none but the most frivolous of mankind can regard without anxious and ominous apprehension.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED. — 1. That the evidence recently afforded, tending to show how unchangeable is the character of war in the ferocity of spirit it engenders, the appalling miseries it inflicts upon humanity, and the malignant and vindictive passions to which it gives rise, not merely in those engaged in actual conflict, but throughout the entire communities whose interests are involved in its issues, more than ever confirms and illustrates the fundamental principle of the Peace Society, that war is essentially and irreconcilably opposed to the whole spirit, tendency and design of the Christian religion.

2. That this meeting deeply deplores the warlike spirit which has recently pervaded the public mind, and which, incessantly stimulated by the inflammatory comments of the press, has helped to precipitate the nation into a war which has already entailed fearful calamities upon this country and the world, and threatens, unless speedily brought to a close, to involve us in difficulties and complications still more pregnant with peril and disaster.

3. That this meeting earnestly recommend the friends of Peace throughout the country, undeterred by any amount of obloquy they may incur thereby, strenuously to encourage and assist the efforts that may be made, whether by Her Majesty's Ministers, or other members of the legislature, to bring the present deplorable conflict to a speedy termination.

The chief speakers in support of these resolutions were Rev. SAMUEL DAVIDSON, D. D., LL. D., Rev. JABEZ BURNS, D. D., London, Rev. WILLIAM BROCK, SAMUEL BOWLY, Esq., GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq. We have space for only a few extracts.

DR. DAVIDSON. — *How the Christian teachers in England treat this war.* — I confess that nothing has so forcibly struck my mind, since the very first thought of the breaking out of this disastrous war, as the manner in which the religious teachers of the country deal with public questions that have more or less to do with their own department. I have been perfectly amazed at the rashness and haste with which they rush, generally speaking, into the clamor that is taken up by the public outside. When we hear upon the platform and other places, that we are a great Christian nation, a nation where the Bible is freely read and freely circulated; that we are eminently a religious people, the most religious people on the face of the earth; it is very natural to suppose, when we hear of these things, that the large class of public instructors with whom this country abounds, has looked constantly at the public measures of the land in the light of that Sacred Book which they profess to believe contains the infallible principles of right and wrong. How often are our ears greeted by the sentiment that the Bible, and the Bible alone, is the religion of Protestants. The sentiment is Chillingworth's, and a very noble and excellent sentiment it is. It is right to exalt the book which contains a written revelation of God's will to man; and surely we might augur from it, that Christian men look at measures like the war in which this country is engaged, in the light of that book which they so much extol.

Have they done so? Do they even now look at matters in this way? I do not believe they do; and I will give you my reasons for thinking so. I have paid some attention to the manner in which they write and speak about

the present war ; and I have uniformly found that they argue on grounds of political expediency, civil liberty, hatred of aggression, and guarantees, and such like things. Now, I am not at all surprised that newspaper writers and politicians should launch out into such general terms as these for the purpose of upholding the war. Men of the world can look at things only in a worldly aspect ; but surely those who take upon themselves the office of teachers of religious truth, should present the question in a different aspect. Ought they not, as Christian men, to appeal, in the first instance, to that Holy Book which they profess to contain certain principles of right and wrong, and which it is the great business of their lives also to explain and enforce ? Undoubtedly they ought. But they have been very shy of that. I have seldom found them venturing upon that course. They have taken another path, and they speak upon political grounds ; as politicians, they speak upon grounds of expediency, and they neglect, in a great degree, the sacred aspect of the question. That is the course and the line of argument they have usually followed.

We can quote no more from ministers, but will give a brief extract from one of the laymen, Mr. N. COSHAM, of Bristol :

THE GOSPEL PRACTICABLE.—We are often told, especially by our Christian friends, that those peace theories are very good, but they are not practicable. Now, if I believed that Christianity was not practicable, I would give it up, and write over the doors of the churches and chapels, ‘ We have a glorious religion ; but it is of no use for this world.’ I contend, on the contrary, that it can be, and ought to be, reduced to practice.

THE PLEA OF GOOD RESULTS FROM WAR.—It has been argued, that war is right, because God sometimes overrules it for good ; but on this principle every evil thing might be justified, and Judas Iscariot was guilty of no crime when he betrayed the Lord, and the best man that ever lived. But the fact is, that, however God may overrule for good the evil passions of men, they are not on that account the less sinful.

WAITING FOR OTHERS TO MAKE PEACE.—There are others who say, and professed Christians too, ‘ When you can get all the rest of the world to adopt the peace principle, we will do the same.’ It might as well be said, Just make all the world honest, and we will be honest too ; or, make all the world truthful, and we will be truthful too. But the argument should be this to all Christian men — If every man in the world is a rogue, you should be honest ; if every man is a liar, you should be truthful ; if every man in the world be a warrior, you at least are bound to be a man of peace.

FINANCES OF THE SOCIETY.—Reckoned in our currency, receipts, \$7,457 ; expenditure, \$6,890 ; balance in the treasury, \$657. The income, for obvious reasons arising from the war, much smaller than for a few years immediately preceding, and yet larger by more than \$1,200, than we have ever received in any year from ordinary sources.

PROSPECT OF A LONG WAR.—It was doubtless expected at first by the Allies that the war would be brief and decisive ; but the old Czar always spoke of it as likely to be of long duration, if it did not outlast the present generation ; and now public expectation, even in England, is gradually adjusting itself to the idea of a ten or twenty years’ war. There are still some hooks on which to hang a hope of peace ; but the strong probability is, as sagacious men on all sides now admit and deplore, that the contest must continue for an indefinite period, and will doubtless be attended with an increasing amount of atrocity, havoc and misery, to its close in a treaty of peace little, if at all, better for any of the parties than might have been secured before the war began.

INTERNAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON RUSSIA.—Russia's proverbial power of endurance is fast being put to the test by the evils which the war is throwing back upon the mass of her people. Her commerce and manufactures are in a sad state. The war has broken up commerce in the Baltic and Black Seas; and hence the condition of the lower classes is becoming worse and worse. Early in the war there was said to have been, in the western provinces, a levy of forty soldiers to every thousand inhabitants; and now, if we understand the reports right, there is in the same provinces an additional levy of twelve for every thousand. There have consequently been outbreaks, resembling revolt or insurrection, in the Ukraine; there is great uneasiness in Poland; St. Petersburg itself has an air of gloom, and business is comparatively at an end. These sufferings must steadily increase with the progress of the war. Its sacrifice of life, too, must begin ere long to be felt, if it is not now; for Russia, according to seemingly reliable data, must already have lost some 250,000 men.

In spite of all this, however, mark the enthusiasm of the people as a body, at which we can hardly wonder in view of the artful and potent means employed alike by state and church to kindle and keep it alive. "The last accounts from Russia," says a recent letter from Europe, "describe the impression produced by the recent appeal of the high directing synod, with a view to excite the people of the empire to arm themselves for the defence of the throne, the country, and their holy religion, menaced by the impious attempt of the common enemy.

RECEIPTS TO JULY 1.

<i>N. Abington</i> , J. Shaw,	3 00	Thomas Earp,	5 00
<i>Sudbury</i> , Jonas Hunt,	2 00	Mrs. J. B. Hughes,	5 00
Oth's in sma'r sums,	14 00—16 00	Charles Robb,	5 00
<i>Concord</i> , Samuel Hoar,	5 00	Isaiah Hacker,	5 00
Daniel Shattuck,	2 00	T. E. Beesley,	5 00
Nathan Brooks,	2 00	James Martin,	5 00
J. M. Cheeney,	2 00	O. S. Williams,	2 00
Others,	5 00—16 00	S. Tobey,	2 00
<i>Boston</i> , J. D. Quincy,	5 00	Henry T. Child,	2 00
John Aiken,	2 00	Others,	2 00—148 00
H. H. Leavitt,	10 00	<i>Hartford, Ct.</i> , Thos. Smith,	10 00
A Friend,	1 00—18 00	F. L. Gleason,	5 00
<i>Danvers</i> , J. W. Upton,	3 00	S. Bourn,	2 00
Mrs. D. T. Frothing-		L. Olmstead,	3 00—20 00
ham,	2 00	<i>New York</i> , W. B. Crosby,	30 00
Others,	6 00—11 00	S. B. Collins,	10 00
<i>Beverly</i> , (ad.) A. Thorndike,	5 00	W. F. Mott,	10 00
John Pickett,	3 00	John Jay,	10 00
Mrs. N. Hooper,	2 00	W. E. Whiting,	10 00
Others,	3 00—13 00	S. P. Smith,	5 00
<i>Andover</i> , John Smith,	5 00	Hugh Aikman,	5 00
Francis Cogswell,	2 00—7 00	Charles Aikman,	5 00
<i>Manchester</i> ,	5 00	H. M. Schiefflin,	5 00
<i>Walpole, N. H.</i> , Simeon N.		C. W. Moore,	5 00
Perry,	20 00	S. S. Wood,	2 00
<i>Athens, Ga.</i> , J. J. Flournoy,	5 00	Thomas Cock,	2 50
John Billups,	2 00—7 00	O. P. Woodford,	2 00—101 50
<i>Cornwall, Vt.</i> , (ad.)	3 00	<i>Middletown, Ct.</i> , N. Bacon,	5 00
<i>Philadelphia</i> , Jasper Cope,	20 00	W. S. Camp,	3 00
Joseph D. Brown,	20 00	Evan Davis,	2 00
Isaac Collins,	10 00	D. R. Benham,	2 00
Benj. H. Warder,	10 00	H. S. Ward,	2 00
Josiah Dawson,	10 00	Others,	7 00—21 00
John Farnum,	10 00	<i>Rockville, Ct.</i> , Alonzo Bailey,	5 00
Eliza P. Gurney,	10 00	Others,	2 00—7 00
Robt. P. Smith,	5 00	<i>Easthampton</i> , S. Williston,	10 00
M. C. Cope,	5 00	H. G. Knight,	10 00
Moses Brown,	5 00	Others,	4 50—24 50
Israel Cope,	5 00	<i>Northampton</i> , Henry Bright,	5 00